

## Activities of the Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University, 2022

### ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS

Our research in western Turkey, eastern Croatia, Bulgaria-Yambol District, at Bibracte in France, Iskandartepa, Djarkurgan, and Sairob in Uzbekistan, as well as in the Ohrid region, North Macedonia were all undertaken within the European Regional Development Fund Project 'Creativity and Adaptability as Conditions of the Success of Europe in an Interrelated World' (No. CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16\_019/0000734) and were financially supported by it.

#### BULGARIA

##### Yambol District

Cooperation between the Regional Historical Museum in Yambol and ICAR (P. Tušlová) continued in 2022. A burial mound located about 50 m away from a Roman period necropolis was excavated in the village of Mogila, near the city of Yambol. The burial mound contained Bronze Age burials, with two central graves dug directly into the bedrock. Characteristic features of the grave's deposition point to their classification into the early horizon of the Yamnaya culture, dated to the turn of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC. Besides the central graves, about nine more burials were identified in the tumulus body and one single vessel positioned directly at the bedrock. The latest feature was a very shallow cremation burial dug into the centre of the mound in a much later period – probably during the Roman times or Late Antiquity.

The excavations took place from the 11<sup>th</sup> June to 05<sup>th</sup> July and besides the mentioned institutions represented by Stefan Bakardzhiev, Todor Valchev, Petra Tušlová, and the students Dorothea Mildová and Daniel Polívka, the expedition included members of the National Museum in Prague – the archaeologists Viktoriia Čiřťakova and Josef Souček; of the Institute of Archaeological Conservation of Central Bohemia – anthropologist Pavel Kubálek; University of South Bohemia – archaeologist Nevenka Atanasoska, and a supervisor from The National Archaeological Institute with Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Stefan Alexandrov.

#### CROATIA

The ICAR team (P. Pavúk), in collaboration with the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (F. Franković), continued its annual activities in Lovas Municipality in Eastern Croatia (Western Sarmia). In 2022, the research activities of the Lovas Archaeological Project (LAP) focused on the exploration of a tumulus, located in the Jelaš Forest to the west of Lovas village. The tumulus was discovered in autumn 2020 by the local authorities and reported to the Croatian Ministry of Culture. The tumulus was subsequently included into the research plan of the LAP and examined through geophysical prospection in early 2021.

The tumulus is located in the middle of the Jelaš Forest, on the elevated loess plateau overlooking an old streambed. Tumuli are rather rare in Western Sarmia, but a large cluster

of early Late Bronze Age (1300–1100 BCE) tumuli has been discovered at Purić-Ljubanj near Vrbanja, some 30 km southwest of Lovas. They have likewise been discovered in a forest and found in association with water sources, which suggests a certain correlation to the example from Jelaš Forest. The tumuli were probably a more widely spread phenomenon, but seem to rarely survive due to intensive agricultural activities.

At the location of the tumulus, two trenches were opened. The first trench (3 × 2 m) was opened to the northwest of the tumulus. Excavations in this trench did not uncover any evidence of human activities in this part of the area surrounding the tumulus. The tumulus was explored by the second trench (10 × 10 m), which was excavated in four sectors. The structure of the tumulus consisted of two main layers: (1) an upper soft layer and (2) a lower rather hard compact layer. The lower layer was most probably hardened by beating. Samples for micro-morphology were taken from both layers and are currently being processed at Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia. During the excavation, sporadic heavily fragmented pieces of burnt prehistoric pottery were collected, but graves, human skeletal remains or complete objects were not discovered. However, an oven was discovered in the eastern part of the tumulus. The date of the oven and the entire tumulus remain uncertain due to the absence of datable archaeological material, but charcoal samples for <sup>14</sup>C dating have been collected from the oven.

## FRANCE

The joint team of the University of Brno (P. Goláňová) and the ICAR (J. Kysela) continued the excavation at the oppidum of Bibracte, on the La Chaume peak. After the previous seasons concentrating mainly on post-antique and Gallo-Roman phases and on the excavation of the ditch delimiting the peak in the Iron Age, in 2022 we worked on the settlement layers adjacent to the ditch. An unexpectedly complex situation was encountered testifying to numerous and complex activities taking place in the area over a very short time-span of ca. 50–30 BC, i.e. the period following the filling of the ditch, suggesting complex transformations of this area. The excavation will be concluded in 2023 by an exploration of the horizons contemporary with the life-time of the ditch.

## NORTH MACEDONIA

The field activities of the project 'Frontier Studies, Investigation into Identity and Cultural Contacts in the Border Area of Ancient Macedonia' conducted in the Lake Ohrid region continued in two campaigns, in May and August 2022. The international research team of the Institute of Classical Archaeology and the Archaeological Museum of North Macedonia, and with the help of colleagues from further institutions, focused on the following topics: A) Extending the geological and paleo-environmental investigations aiming at the reconstruction of the landscape and the landscape-use from prehistory to the late antiquity (in collaboration with the Czech Geological Service and the Faculty of Sciences at Charles University). The geoarchaeological field work included geological prospection, geophysical investigation by ERT, and coring at several sites in Jablanica Mountain, on the plains of Debarca, Ohrid, and Struga, and in the wetlands of Studenchishta and Belchista. Further laboratory analyses are ongoing regarding both geoarchaeological and archaeobotanical/zoological samples. B) Proceeding with a multilayer archaeological investigation of the selected hill-fort site, which was detected by the previous geophysical investigation (see Report 2020–2021). A small-scale excavation accompanied by archaeozoological and archaeobotanical analyses at the site of Dolno Lakocherej (in collaboration with the LAPE laboratory of the University of South Bo-

hemia) revealed a fortification enclosing the site and dated preliminarily to the Hellenistic period, as well as further stratigraphic units / cultural layers on the inner side of the massive 2-width defensive wall; based on the first observations of the archaeological material, these lower layers date to the Bronze and Iron Ages. The complex stratigraphic situation did not allow the team to complete the excavation in this year. The excavation at Dolno Lakocherej will thus continue the next year (2023). Further archaeological and laboratory analyses are ongoing regarding both geoarchaeological and archaeobotanical/zoological samples.

## TURKEY

### Pergamon, Sardis, Kaymakçı

The field projects in Western Turkey conducted by P. Pavúk all centre around second millennium BC habitation, targeting especially ceramic material culture. At Pergamon, the pottery from the recently explored Ballık Mağarası cave, from the Kuyulu Kaya site and from various smaller sites uncovered within the continuous surface survey of the Pergamon hinterland were studied and preliminarily dated. All of this happened in close collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute, Istanbul branch, and their project TransPergMicro, led by Felix Pirson.

At Sardis, P. Pavúk continued the study of ceramic finds from the fieldwork of the Harvard and Cornell Universities expedition led by Nicholas Cahill, specifically from Field 49 on a high hill in central Sardis, where a Lydian palace was possibly located. Deep trenches sunk between the various later foundation walls yielded evidence of later EBA and earlier LBA strata in trench F49 North, as confirmed now by a set of C14-dates. These were complemented last summer by a further context in trench F49 South, previously assigned to the Iron Age, but now also recognised as early LBA in date. The identified fabrics and wares were studied with the help of the Dino-Lite digital microscope.

The 2022 campaign was concluded at nearby Kaymakçı, a fortified hilltop site on the shores of the former Marmara Lake (now dried out), currently being excavated by Christopher Roosevelt and Christina Luke, Koç University in Istanbul. Here the systematic recording of all diagnostic ceramic fragments from trench 99.526 on the lower citadel by Laser Aided Profiler continued, with special attention dedicated to the deepest strata just above the bedrock, belonging to the, MBA. Participating at Kaymakçı were the following students from ICAR: Ján Bobík, Kristina Doležalová, Kristina Jarošová, and Anna Peterková. See therefore, also the report by K. Doležalová in the student's projects section below.

### Iron in ancient Ionia

“Σίδηρος. Technology in pre-Classical Greece” is an ongoing project at the ICAR funded by the PRIMUS initiative of Charles University to promote excellent research and the D.M. McDonald Award, Cambridge. The international project aims to reconstruct the technology of iron in ancient Ionia (nowadays the west Anatolian littoral and the islands in the eastern Aegean) in the period before the Persian destruction in 494 BCE. The region in focus remained a blind spot on the map well into the last decades, which was a period when several fundamental studies on ancient Greek metal working emerged. For this reason, a broad analytical program was initiated, which focuses on iron finds (objects, semi-finished objects, ingots, and metallurgical remains) from settlements (Miletos, Clazomenae, Smyrna/Bayraklı), sanctuaries (Didyma), and necropolises (Panormos) dated from the Protogeometric to the end of the Archaic period. In 2022, the interdisciplinary research team of the Institute of Classical Archaeology focused both on the field work and the analytical part of the project. The field work was conducted at the site of the ancient sanctuary of Apollo in present-day Didim

(TUR), where a metal assemblage from a new/reviewed archaic context to the west of the main temple (so-called trenches 1969/1972) was documented. The analytical investigations focused on the study of LBA objects of Anatolian provenance in the collections of museums in Europe (RGZM Mainz/GER, Ashmolean Museum/UK), which can substitute for the lack of comparable analytical data from the recent and past excavations in the Aegean countries. The results from both tasks are currently being prepared for publication.

#### Traces of Copper-Zinc Alloys in Urartu: Unknown History of Metals in Anatolia

The 'Traces of Copper-Zinc Alloys in Urartu' is a novel research project, planned to be conducted at the ICAR between 2022 and 2025. Funded by the PRIMUS programme of Charles University, this ground-breaking study is based on the preliminary archaeological and archaeometric analysis of Urartian metal objects from Eastern Anatolia, carried out by PI Ümit Güder. The international collaboration brings together a diverse team of senior, postdoctoral researchers and PhD students from the ICAR (PI, Marek Verčík, Zuzana Jamrichová), Turkey (Rafet Çavuşoğlu – Van University, Abdulkadir Özdemir – Elazığ University), and the United Kingdom (Jana Mokrišová – University of Cambridge). The primary objective of the project is to invigorate research on metal technologies in the Near East and Anatolia during the Middle Iron Age (MIA) by focusing on the production and consumption of a distinct new metal – zinc. Using Urartian metalwork as a case study, the project aims to reconstruct zinc processing during the MIA for the first time. Through archaeological and archaeometric analyses of evidence from recent excavations and museum collections in the eastern Anatolia, the research will address questions related to zinc and Urartian society, zinc production technology, and the exploitation of zinc sources. Ultimately, the project aspires to adopt the complex strategy tested by this pilot study for a broader investigation into the development of innovative metal production technologies in Anatolia and the Near East during the Early and Middle Iron Age. By doing so, it hopes to shed new light on the role of zinc in ancient societies and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the region's technological evolution.

#### UZBEKISTAN

In the 2022 research season, the teams of the Czech-Uzbek archaeological expedition continued two projects started in previous seasons. The first was a surface survey using metal detectors, resuming the work conducted in 2019. Four detectorists worked in the field, while two students documented the finds. The main object of this survey, which took place in May and early June, was again the large fortification near Darband (Baysun district), but attention was also paid to other sites to a lesser extent: Daganajam, Payon Kurgan, Kurganzol, Iskandar Tepa. The result is a statistically significant sample of metal finds amounting to 569 items: coins, weapons, ornaments, small tools, etc., which we are now subjecting to further studies. Among the rare finds was a coin of the so-called Alexander type found at Iskandar Tepa. In addition, a surface survey oriented to the mapping of kurgan mounds in the eastern Kugitang piedmonts (a follow-up to a previous research project) was conducted in the valleys of Karabag, Khojaunkaan, Alamli, and on the mountain saddle connecting the valleys of Khatak and Panjob. The survey resulted in the recording of 185 so far undetected kurgan mounds and numerous other features of the past cultural landscape.

In the autumn season (September), we continued the work started at the site of Iskandar Tepa (Sherabad District) in 2021, when geophysical prospection helped to reveal 60 pits interpreted as burials, in addition to a number of settlement structures at the site, such as a shallow ditch encircling the whole settlement. Six of these pits were selected for investigation in order

to gain a basic understanding of the nature of the burial site and its chronology. In some cases, the pits were not marked on the surface in any way, while the space between them contained small stone kurgans. The simple pits in the stony subsoil had no firm contours. Human skeletal remains survived in poor condition only in some graves. The grave goods, consisting of ceramic jars of various sizes and an assemblage of clothing ornaments and jewellery made of different materials, were relatively abundant in the case of the unrobbed graves. Particularly noteworthy is a set of several bracelets and twenty rings in iron and brass from grave number 40, among them some are remarkably decorated. Preliminary dating of the burial ground is Yue-zhi/Early Kushan period. i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC–1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Further research of this burial site is planned for the autumn season of 2023.

## ONGOING STUDENT GRANT PROJECTS

### *Comprehensive study of grinding stones from the Bronze Age site Kaymakçı (K. Doležalová)*

The study of grinding stones represents an unexpected source of knowledge and has gained great interest in the field of archaeology in recent years. Archaeological assemblages from Anatolia have always been very rich in grinding stones, and the Bronze Age period is not an exception. Unfortunately, grinding stones from the Anatolian Bronze Age have not yet gained enough attention. This project funded by the Charles University Grant Agency (no. 94322), therefore aims to broaden the knowledge about Bronze Age grinding stones through a comprehensive study of the archaeological assemblage from the site Kaymakçı, located in the central part of western Turkey. One of the partial goals is to find out the potential raw material sources used for the production of the grinding stones and shed light on the actual use of grinding stones. The project will naturally also provide an intra-site contextual analysis aiming at a better understanding of the potential functional differences within the site and across time.

At the beginning of the year, an experimental program on replicas involving the grinding of various substances was started in order to create a reference collection for a use-wear analysis of archaeological artefacts. During the summer period, the primary processing of the grinding stones was carried out directly in the excavation house in Turkey. The artefacts were measured, geologically identified, and some were also subjected to use-wear analysis. This was followed by intensive research on the potential sources of raw materials for the grinding stones. Nine volcanic regions within 100 km of the site were selected and intensively studied. During the study tour, 96 locations of the volcanic regions were visited and the rock properties were macroscopically described.

The research revealed that grinding stones played an important role at Kaymakçı. Not only did people invest a lot of time in transporting the material from places more than 50 km away, but the grinding stones were also skillfully made, suggesting with some likelihood specialized production. In the future the experimental program and data processing is planned to continue.

### *From the Arabs to Genghis Khan. Chronology and typology of the High Medieval pottery in the mountain and foothill areas of Surkhandarya, southern Uzbekistan (L. Damašek)*

A three-year project founded by the Charles University Grant Agency (project no. č. 106222). Its broader goal is to better understand the High Medieval period in Tokharistan (Uzbekistan, Central Asia). More specifically it is focused on understanding the chronology and typology of pottery in the region of the Kugitang piedmonts. This knowledge will allow a better interpre-



tation of data gathered by the Czech-Uzbek expedition regarding the High Medieval period and re-evaluation of data already gathered. In 2022, an excavation was conducted at the site of Kalai-Hissor. The site which is located in the village Syrob in the Kugitang piedmonts was known from previous surface surveys carried out by the Czech-Uzbek expedition, thus it was known that a High Medieval settlement is present. Also, local archaeologists surveyed the site and the members of a Russian expedition working on the Uzundara fortress made a small trench (roughly 1 × 1 m) at the site. The site is located on top of a hill which rises above Syrob oasis and is in the immediate vicinity of a current strong water source. Unlike Lungi-tepa (a site excavated in 2019 and 2021) it is clearly situated in a distinct position. The site consists of a flat hilltop elevated in its southern part and a depression surrounding it. Two trenches were excavated on the site, one in the northern part and one in the southern part of the site. In the southern trench (located in the above-mentioned elevation) an angular structure from clay and mudbricks was uncovered. This structure was probably of recent origin so the work was stopped and the trench was backfilled. The northern trench (labelled S<sub>1</sub>) was placed on the edge of the hilltop so it covered both the hilltop and the depression surrounding it. The trench was dug all the way to the bedrock. Phases from the High (8<sup>th</sup>–beginning of 13<sup>th</sup> c. AD) and Early (4<sup>th</sup>–8<sup>th</sup> c. AD) Medieval periods were detected with not many distinguishable features. The whole site was surrounded by a stone wall combined with earthworks. The depression which is clearly visible on the satellite images is what remains of a ditch, the base of which was documented. Several whole pottery vessels were recovered including two glazed bowls. In comparison with Lungi-tepa there was an abundance of metal artefacts but no traces of metal processing.

*Prejudice in archaeology. Towards a new understanding of the phenomenon of prejudice related to the ontological turn (S. Horáček)*

As part of the START programme of Charles University (the project was supported by the funds of the project Grant schemes at Charles University, reg. no. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/19\_073/0016935), the interpretative phenomenological research on the phenomenon of prejudice in archaeology continued. The research team under the leadership of Stanislav Horáček (ICAR) remained in the same composition (Filip Timingeriu – Department of Philosophy, FHS UK; Hryhorii Maliukov – Sociology, FF UK; and Johana Stejskalová – ICAR, FF UK; prof. Peter Pavúk – ICAR, continued to be the research mentor). The aim of the research is to reveal the phenomenon in the context of archaeology with a focus on its interpretation. This means to reveal prejudice in its existential ontological meaning and to show it as a necessary and desirable feature of inquiry. In 2022, we continued to collect data through semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and ‘close observation’ at excavations. As the research ends as of March 2023, we have begun work on our outputs, which include (a) a lecture presentation, (b) an article for a rather philosophical audience, (c) a video manual for students to work with reflection, and (d) a summary article for a rather archaeological audience.

*Blackboard classical antiquity. Elementary and high school pupils’ perspective on classical antiquity and its presentation in schools and museums (J. Stejskalová)*

The aim of this ongoing project funded by the Charles University Grant Agency (no. 314321) is to elucidate the relationship between pupils and classical antiquity in the Czech Republic. The research team consists of two members, J. Stejskalová (ICAR) and Markéta Spitzerová (Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University). During the first year, pupils’ perspectives on classical antiquity were surveyed and the results are in the process of being published in a paper with the title ‘What do pupils think about it? Pupil’s perspectives towards

classical antiquity and its presentation in schools' in *Historia scholastica*. In 2022, the aim was to research the effect of educational programs on these perspectives. Eight classes of elementary school pupils participated in the educational program and eight engaged with the project as a control group. The educational program was focused on daily life in ancient Rome, pupils for example came into contact with many replicas and some original finds, played Roman games, and tried writing on wax tablets. Both, the control and intervention group, filled in a questionnaire, which was repeated in autumn to see whether these perspectives changed over time. Moreover, part of the questionnaire dealt with the representation of classical antiquity in popular culture.

*Red Sea Trade Networks Analysis (3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC–1<sup>st</sup> c. AD). Evaluation of import and export in Red Sea ports in antiquity (J. Kocna)*

The primary purpose of this ongoing project is to collect and analyse various material and epigraphic evidence relative to referring ports of trade in order to reconstruct the ancient trade links by examining the specific articles entering and leaving the node in question, and to assess the legal environment, means and presumed volume of the commercial traffic in the Red Sea area in antiquity in general.

Albeit only a handful of port-sites demonstrably in use during the given period have been positively identified, their respective material ensembles provide information profound and consistent enough for us to determine both the origin and the asserted destination of most of the merchandise identifiable as either import or export.

In 2022, Jan Kocna visited most of the relevant archaeological institutions in Egypt (incl. non-exhibited collections in Cairo, Alexandria, Fayyum, Aswan, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Luxor, and Qena) and the archaeological sites in Al-Qusayr (Myos Hormos) and Berenike. In 2023, most of the field research will take place in the Tabuk and Medina provinces of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, most of the lucrative trade in the area beyond the Red Sea's eastern shore was still conducted overland. Only in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC did the situation start to change and benefit its naval counterpart, reaching its full potential in the subsequent centuries. While the data assembled in Egypt provide a sound scientific foundation, the groundwork cannot be complete without an analogous testimony, especially from an environ in the midst of a major shift in logistical aspects of long-distance trade management.

The results of this project, co-funded by the Charles University Grant Agency (GA UK; no. 238122), are expected to be published in 2024.

*Transformations of Cultural Landscape of the Middle Surkhan Darya Basin (Southern Uzbekistan). Contribution to Knowledge of Settlement Patterns of Ancient Bactria (J. Havlík)*

In 2022, the second field season of the systematic archaeological survey of the middle Surkhandarya basin (southern Uzbekistan) was carried out by the Czech-Uzbekistani archaeological mission with the generous support of the Charles University Grant Agency. Studying the environs of Khaytabad Tepa, a walled settlement site occupied continuously between the Late Iron Age (Achaemenid period) and the Middle Ages, this project aimed to implement the systematic intensive surface survey approaches in the lowlands of post-Soviet Central Asia. Besides the principal aim of contributing to a better understanding of the development of past settlement patterns, the project focused on the evaluation of the preservation of the past cultural landscape and archaeological material in the areas affected crucially by the Soviet period collectivisation, employment of mechanised agriculture, and extensive settlement growth.

The amount and chronological range of material collected mainly in ploughed fields, gardens, and house plots point to the great potential of the research area as well as the adopted

approach, highlighting the extent of the archaeological data hidden to prevailing extensive topographic survey and targeted excavations. The preliminary analysis of surface finds and their spatial distribution points to an extensive landscape exploitation in the Iron Ages replaced by rather more nucleated occupation of the area in Antiquity. The (High) Middle Ages represent in this matter another peak in the historical settlement development.

## MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICAR AND ITS MEMBERS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 2022

### MONOGRAPHS

TUŠLOVÁ, P. – WEISSOVÁ, B. – BAKARDZHIEV, S. eds. 2022: *The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. Studies on the Roman Rural Settlement in Thrace*. Studia Hercynia Monographs 2. Praha.

The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project investigated a Roman rural settlement located along the middle stream of the Tundzha River, in south-eastern Bulgaria (Roman province of Thrace). The main objectives of the project were the determination of the habitation dynamics of the settlement, the investigation of its architectural appearance and general function, as well as its possible relation to the Roman military camp in Kabyle. This volume brings together studies on the settlement's investigation, including the excavation and surface survey, as well as individual articles dealing with different aspects of the settlement existence and material culture.

### STUDIA HERCYNIA

*Studies in memory of Jan Bouzek* was the first 2022 volume of *Studia Hercynia*. A dozen papers penned mostly by Jan Bouzek's friends and alumni covered a number of topics in line with the research interests of the recently departed Prague scholar: interactions between the Mediterranean world and Europe in the Bronze and Iron Ages and in the Roman period (Harding, Mangel *et al.*, Jílek *et al.*) including the role of amber in them (Czebreszuk), Bronze and Iron Age topics of Central Europe (Chvojka and John, Kolníková), Hellenistic toreutics (Sideris, Blečić Kavur), but also Roman art (Kaderka), ancient artistic traditions in Renaissance Europe (Bažant), and modern collections of classical antiquities (Svobodová *et al.*).

The volume 2022/2 collected miscellaneous studies from Anatolian Late Bronze Age seals (Pieniżek), through the ritual practices of pre-Roman Italy (Zapelloni Pavia and Larocca), up to marble trade in Late Antique Ravenna (Tůmová and Cirelli), accompanied by two reports on our excavation (Stančo *et al.*) and survey (Havlík *et al.*) projects in south Uzbekistan. Volume 2022/2 was the last miscellaneous issue of *Studia Hercynia* for several years to come.

The next five volumes are already (being prepared or) planned at this moment, all of them centered around a single topic, often as off-shoots of various conferences.

### ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

A. Akyol – A. Ch. J. von Miller – P. Sapirstein – M. Verčík: Didima, Turkey. Archaeometric analyses of ceramics from excavations in Didyma. *e-Forschungsberichte des DAI* 2022/2 <https://doi.org/10.34780/6374-4w36>



P. Goláňová – J. Kysela – M. Hajnalová – L. Bedáň – J. Geršl – J. Matznerová: Intervention 977, La Chaume. In: V. Guichard (ed.): *Rapport annuel 2021 du programme pluriannuel de recherche 2017–2021 sur le Mont-Beuvray*. Glux-en-Glenne, 265–289.

A. Harding – P. Pavúk: Jan Bouzek – a man of many parts. *Studia Hercynia* 26/1, 5–15.

Havlík, J. – Bobik, J. – Dědková, V. – Dontová, K. – Krčál, J. – Matznerová, J. – Paralovo, E. – Taasob, R. – Toshaliyev, K. – Ždimera, J. – Shaydullaev, Sh.: A systematic archaeological survey in the environs of Khaytabad Tapa (Southern Uzbekistan). Preliminary report on the 2021 pilot season. *Studia Hercynia* 26/2, 115–140.

Havlík, J. – Dědková, V.: Systematický průzkum středního povodí Surchandarji (jižní Uzbekistán): Lokalita Bajtepa IV, vybrané nálezy. In: K. Šašková (ed.): *Orientalia Antiqua Nova* 22. Plzeň, 65–88.

L. Lisá – S. Mohammadi – P. Goláňová – M. Hajnalová – A. Bajer – P. Moska – J. Rohovec – P. Král – J. Kysela – R. Kočárová: Detection of occupational surface remnants at a heavily eroded site; case study of archaeological soils from La Terrasse, Bibracte oppidum. *Catena* 210 (march), 105911.

J. Mokrišová – M. Verčík: Tradition and Innovation in Aegean Iron Technologies. A View from Early Iron Age Ionia. *The Annual of the British School at Athens* 117, 137–168.

H. Mommsen – P. A. Mountjoy – P. Pavúk: Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) of 192 sherds from Bademgediği, Metropolis-Acropolis and Dedecik-Heybelitepe. In: R. Meriç (ed.): *Metropolis Ionia IV*. Istanbul, 185–202.

P. Pavúk: Ionia in the Late Bronze Age / Geç Tunç Çağı'nda İonia. In: Y. Ersoy – E. Koparal (eds.): *İonialılar. Ege Kıyılarının Bilge Sakinleri / Ionians. The Sages of the Aegean Shore*. Anadolu Uygurluklu 11. Istanbul, 48–59.

M. Pieniążek – P. Pavúk: Troy during the Late Bronze Age. Crafts, Economy, Exchange and Politics. In: E. Seidl – S.W.E. Blum – M. Pieniążek – M. La Corte (eds.): *Troia, Schliemann und Tübingen*. Schriften des Museums der Universität Tübingen 25. Tübingen, 166–179.

P. Pavúk: Review of P. A. Mountjoy, 2017: Troy VI Middle, VI late and VII. The Mycenaean Pottery. *Ancient West & East* 21, 431–436.

Stančo, L. – Martínez Ferreras, V. – Kysela, J.: Pottery of the steppe piedmonts of the Bactro-Sogdian Borderlands: the case of Iskandar Tapa (mid-2<sup>nd</sup>–1<sup>st</sup> c. BC). *Archaeological Research in Asia* 31, September 2022, 100373, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ara.2022.100373>

Stančo, L. – Shaydullaev, Sh. – Kysela, J. – Bek, T. – Kmošek, M. – Toshaliyev, K. – Mrvová, P. – Votroubeková, T. – Matznerová, J.: The Iron Gate and its environs in the Hellenistic period. Preliminary report for archaeological research in the Baysun District (South Uzbekistan), Season 2019. *Studia Hercynia* 26/2, 91–114.

H. Tůmová – E. Cirelli: Contacts, exchange and marble supply in late antique Ravenna and the port of Classe. *Studia Hercynia XXVI/2*, 119–131.

## EXHIBITIONS

### REFLECTIONS OF THE HELLENIC SUN

(HYB4 Gallery, Hybernská 4, Praha, 10. 10. 2022 – 3. 11. 2022)

The exhibition, organised in collaboration with the Czech National Heritage Institute and supported by the European Regional Development Fund-Project 'Creativity and Adaptability as Conditions of the Success of Europe in an Interrelated World', presented the Charles University Cast Collection of Ancient Sculpture and its history. The plaster copies were introduced from three different points of view: as an object of collector's interest, as a study aid and source of artistic inspiration, and as a subject of scientific research.

In the first part of the exhibition, antique collecting in the Czech lands was placed into a broader European and historical context. The journeys of the Czech aristocracy to the Mediterranean and their fascination with ancient Greece and Rome were illustrated also by objects on loan from the collections of the National Heritage Institute, especially the newly restored large canvases by the famous Neoclassical painter Franz Caucig. In the second part, the role the copies played in the Prague Drawing School in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century was investigated and the casts were complemented by historical drawings based on them. The final part presented the plaster copies as objects of scientific archaeological research featuring the unique reconstructions of the original appearance of some of the ancient statues by prof. Wilhelm Klein in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS HELD BY THE ICAR IN 2022

### PERSPECTIVES OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (PECLA) 2022

The 9<sup>th</sup> international postgraduate conference Perspectives of Classical Archaeology took place from April 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> 2022 in Prague and was organised by the senior researchers (P. Pavúk and M. Verčík) as well as PhD and postgraduate students of the ICAR. The topic of this year's conference was the Border Zones – Meeting Places in the Ancient World Visual Culture in the Classical World, and the keynote lectures were delivered by Naoíse Mac Sweeney (Universität Wien) and Francesco Iacono (Università di Bologna). The postgraduate conference followed the Adaptation and Creativity along the Border Zones – conference (see Report 2021), which focused on more general and methodological aspects. The main task and objective of the PECLA conference was to discuss concepts, strategies and transformations of border zones / meeting places in the ancient world using specific case studies from the Mediterranean in a broader sense – it commented on the cultural and social aspects of the borders on a macro or micro level, the geographic and environmental characteristics of assumed demarcations, the economic potentials of frontiers, the significance of border zones for the identity formation, and that of meeting areas as so-called spheres of interaction between the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE and 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.

## PERSPECTIVES ON BALKAN ARCHAEOLOGY III (PEBA)

The third international conference targeting young professionals and selected senior researchers from Southeastern and Central Europe was organised by the members of the ICAR (Marek Verčík) in collaboration with colleagues from the LMU Munich (Daniela Heilmann), the AI of the AAS in Vienna (Mario Gavranović), and the Archaeological Museum of the Republic of North Macedonia (Pero Ardjanliev) in Ohrid, N. Macedonia, between the 26<sup>th</sup> May and 28<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

The concept of this year's conference was to address the question of 'Mechanism of Power in the Bronze and Iron Ages in Southeastern Europe'. A total of 37 contributions focused on the general processes as well as individual features of power, power relations and wealth, their origins and shapes, symbolism and status, elites and social inequality, or reflection of all those aspects in the archaeological material between the western Balkans and the Aegean, the Apennine Peninsula, the Black Sea region, the Southeast Alps, and the Carpathian Basin. A field trip to archaeological sites in the Lake Ohrid region, such as Ploča Mičov Grad/Bay of Bones or St. Naum, completed the fruitful discussion during the two presentation days. The conference was founded by and is a part of the joint initiative 'Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology' of the above-mentioned collaboration partners, which aims to establish a sustainable and cross-border scientific network of young professionals in Southeastern Europe. The proceedings are currently being prepared for publication within the already established series 'Perspective on Balkan Archaeology' (VML-publishing house).

## CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS BY ICAR MEMBERS

Ardjanliev, P. – Verčík, M.: *Where Lived the Masters of Trebenishte? The Settlement Strategies and the Question of Hilltops in the Ohrid region*. PeBA III. conference, Ohrid, 25<sup>th</sup>–28<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

Beneš, J. – Verčík, M. – Atanasovska, N. – Komárková, V. – Hošek, J.: *Before the flood. Archaeobotanical record from the prehistoric waterlogged site at the Lake Ohrid, North Macedonia*. IWGP 2022, 13<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> June 2022.

Güder, Ü. – Verčík, M.: *Traces of Zinc Metallurgy in Urartu. Recent Analysis of Metal Objects from Eastern Anatolia*. ICAS-EMME 3 conference. Nicosia, 4<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

Güder, Ü. – Verčík, M.: *'The Traces of Copper-Zinc Alloys in Urartu' Project: First Findings and Future Aspects*. Beyond Urartu conference. Van, 7<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

Havlík, J.: *Surveying the surroundings of Khaytabad Tepa, Southern Uzbekistan*. Archaeology of Central Asia (during the covid pandemic). Prague, 18<sup>th</sup> January 2022.

Havlík, J. – Bobík, J. – Dědková, V. – Dontová, K. – Krčál, J. – Paralovo, E. – Toshaliyev, K. – Ždimera, J.: *Beyond tepa. Surveying the lowlands of Northern Bactria* [poster]. The 9<sup>th</sup> Perspectives of Classical Archaeology 2022 International Postgraduate Conference. Prague, 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

Havlík, J. – Bobík, J. – Paralovo, E. – Dědková, V.: *Systematic survey of the Middle Surkhan Darya basin (southern Uzbekistan): Bay Tepa IV, selected findings*. *Orientalia Antiqua Nova XXII*. Pilsen, CZ.

Japp, S. – Pavúk, P.: *Middle and Late Bronze Age Bakırçay/Kaikos Valley. Pottery Production and Exchange Based on the NAA Results Izmir*. International Symposium on Cultural Continuity, Change and Interaction in the Aegean World from the Second to First Millennium BC. Izmir, November 18, 2022 [online].

Kysela, J.: *Fake news about Stradonice. Brand new data we have had since 1877*. 21<sup>st</sup> international conference Doba laténská ve střední Evropě/ The La Tène Period in Central Europe 2022. Mikulov, 10<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

Kysela, J.: *Les vilains petits canards du Danube moyen. L'art celtique entre la fin du Early et le début du Late*. Expressions artistiques des sociétés des âges du Fer, 46<sup>e</sup> colloque de l'Association Française pour l'Etude de l'Âge du Fer, Aix-en-Provence, 26–28 mai 2022.

Pieniżek, M. – Pavúk, P.: *Leaving Homer Behind. Changing Research Perspectives on Troy and Western Anatolia during the Late Bronze Age*. IXNH. Walking in the footsteps of the pioneer of Aegean Archaeology. In celebration of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Heinrich Schliemann. 19<sup>th</sup> International Aegean Conference. Oristano, 9–15 May 2022.

Stančo, L.: *Euthydemus wages war. Darband Wall in the Bactro-Sogdian borderlands reconsidered*. V<sup>th</sup> Hellenistic Warfare Conference, Barcelona, 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

Stančo, L.: *The answer is 42. Bactro-Sogdian borderlands in the Hellenistic period*. Entangled Pasts and Presents – Temporal Interactions and Knowledge Production in the Study of Hellenistic Central Asia, Freiburg, Germany, 24<sup>th</sup>–26<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

Stančo, L. – Kysela, J.: *Iskandar Tepe 2.0. Most recent research and new interpretations of the site*. Archaeology of Central Asia (during the covid pandemic), Praha, 18<sup>th</sup> January 2022.

Tušlová, P. – Amicone, S. – Müller, N. – Kiriati, E.: *Identifying Regional Pottery Production in the Roman Thrace based on Archaeometric Data. The Case Study of Yurta-Stroyno*. Ceramic Petrology Group Meeting. Ghent, 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> November 2022.

Tušlová, P. – Valchev, T.: *The most recent excavation of a Bronze Age burial mound in Mogila, Bulgaria*. Meeting of the ERC YMPACT Project. Budapest, 29<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> August 2022.

Zapelloni Pavia, A.: *Grotta Bella. The diachronic evolution of a meeting place*. Perspectives of Classical Archaeology (PECLA) 2022, Charles University Prague, 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

Zapelloni Pavia, A.: *When bodies fall apart. Pre-Roman anatomical votives in ancient Italy*. 21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Ancient Bronzes, 20<sup>th</sup>–24<sup>th</sup> September, Budapest.

## INVITED LECTURES

Kysela, J.: *Spicci tra i mondi. Monete tra Mediterraneo ed Europa transalpina nell'età del Ferro*. Università degli Studi di Milano, 11/03/2022.



Pavúk, P.: *Inseln am Horizont. Die östliche Ägäis in der mittleren und späten Bronzezeit*. Museum der Universität Tübingen, 1/12/2022.

Pavúk, P.: *Západná Anatólia neskorej doby bronzovej na ceste k protoštátom*. Masaryk University, Brno, 16/3/2022.

Tušlová, P.: *Identifying Regional Pottery Production in the Roman Thrace based on Archaeometric Data. The Case Study of Yurta-Stroyno*. Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen [online], 30/11/2022.

Verčák, M.: *Early Iron in Ancient Ionia*. Universität Wien, 16/09/2022.

## TALKS GIVEN AT ICAR BY VISITING SCHOLARS

Lauren Morris (Universität Freiburg)

*Telling stories about trade. The Begram hoard and the position of Kushan Central Asia on the Silk Road* (23/02/2022)

Azzurra Scarci (RGZM Mainz)

*Votive metal offerings in context. The case study of the urban sanctuary at Monte Casale, southeastern Sicily* (09/03/2022, on-line)

Isabella Bossolino (Università degli studi di Pavia)

*Iron Age and Orientalising Kamiros and its funerary customs – an Overview* (06/04/2022)

Stephen A. Collins-Elliott (University of Tennessee)

*Modeling the Regional Economy of Lixus (Larache, Morocco). Recent Moroccan-American Fieldwork* (20/04/2022)

Ivan Radman-Livaja (Archaeological Museum Zagreb)

*The population of Siscia in the light of epigraphy* (04/05/2022)

Nicola Terrenato (University of Michigan)

*Sociétés à maisons and multifocal states in 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BCE Italy* (18/05/2022)

Timothy Taylor (Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave)

*The persistence of innocence: David Clarke 50 years on* (26/10/2022)

Fabrizio Ducati (Università degli Studi di Palermo)

*Farms, villas and villages in late roman Sicily. A subregional approach to the landscape evolution* (09/11/2022)

Sabine Hornung (Universität des Saarlandes)

*The Caesarian fortress at Hermeskeil. Latest research on Titus Labienus' conquest of the Treveri* (30/11/2022)

Saskia Kerschbaum (Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main)

*You battle for a name and nothing more? The rivalry between Nicomedia and Nicaea in imperial times* (07/12/2022)

Paolo Rondini (Università di Pavia)

*Through the centuries, on the rocks. New research in the Quattro Dossi Area, Valle Camonica, Italy* (14/12/2022)

## THESES DEFENDED IN 2022

### PHD THESES

Juraj Sarkisjan: *Publicum Portorium Illyrici a Mithraizmus v Dunajskej oblasti* [*Publicum Portorium Illyrici and Mithraism in the Danube Region*].

### MA THESES

Jana Matznerová: *Skleněný šperk v pohřebních kontextech severní Itálie 6.–4. století př. Kr.* [Glass ornaments in north Italian burials in the 6<sup>th</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> century BC].

Anna Peterková: *Architektura a urbanizační procesy během 2. tisíciletí př. n. l. na východoegejských ostrovech a v západní Anatolii* [*Architecture and urbanisation processes during the Second Millennium B.C. on the East Aegean Islands and in Western Anatolia*]

Hana Havlíková: *Římská provincie Mauretania Tingitana a její ekonomický potenciál* [*Roman Province of Mauretania Tingitana and its Economic Potential*]

### BA THESES

Ivana Šmulíková: *Ornament na řeckých vázách archaické a klasické epochy – stav bádání* [*Ornament on Greek vases from Archaic to Classical period – current state of research*]

Jana Pavlatová: *Chetitskomykénská interakce. Architektura a drobné nálezy* [*Hittite-Mycenaean interactions. Architecture and Small Finds*]

Štěpánka Prchalová: *Kosmetické pomůcky v pozdní době bronzové v Egejské oblasti* [*Cosmetic equipment in the Aegean Late Bronze Age*]

Matej Lelovič: *Protomy gryfů v archaickém Řecku* [*Griffin protomes in archaic Greece*]

Tereza Hrušková: *Trebeništa. historie archeologického výzkumu* [*Trebeništa. History of an archaeological excavation*]

Kateřina Rašínová: *Zobrazení žen na korintských vázách* [*Representations of women in the corinthian vase painting*]

## EXCURSIONS

Two excursions were organised for the students of the Institute of Classical Archaeology in 2022. In both cases we headed for two days to principal collections of classical antiquities in the neighbourhood of Bohemia. In April, we set off to Munich – with a stopover in the Kelten-Römer Museum Manching – to visit the Glyptothek and Antikensammlung. In November, we visited Berlin. The programme included the Pergamonmuseum (with the actual Pergamon collections in their temporary refuge), the collections of classical antiquities in the Altes Museum and of the European prehistory in the neues Museum.